

REMARKS

This amendment is responsive to the Office Action¹ of July 27, 2005. Claims 1-37 were presented for examination and were rejected. Claims 1, 13, 14 and 26 are independent claims. No claims are amended, canceled or added. Thus, claims 1-37 are pending.

The specification was objected to because on page 1, line 5 the status change of application 09/309,695 to issued patent 6,198,824 was missing. That status change was made by way of the amendment to the specification, herewith. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the objection be withdrawn.

Claims 1-37 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being un-patentable over claims 1-13 of U.S. Patent No. 6,198,824 and over claims 1-27 of U.S. Patent No. 5,923,756. A terminal disclaimer for each patent is submitted herewith, disclaiming a terminal portion of any patent rights that may be granted in the instant application, to overcome these double patenting rejections. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that these double patenting rejections be withdrawn.

Further, all claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Wu et al., U.S. Patent 5,774, 551 (hereinafter "Wu"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection because Applicants' claims are not disclosed or suggested by Wu for the following reasons. Applicant's claim 1, for example, recites:

A method for providing secure communication of commands from a client to a plurality of hosts via a network server, comprising: utilizing authentication information

¹ The Office Action may contain a number of statements characterizing the cited references and/or the claims which Applicant(s) may not expressly identify herein. Regardless of whether or not any such statement is identified herein, Applicant(s) does not automatically subscribe to, or acquiesce in, any such statement. Further, silence with regard to rejection of a dependent claim, when such claim depends, directly or indirectly, from an independent claim which Applicant(s) deems allowable for reasons provided herein, is not acquiescence to such rejection of that dependent claim, but is recognition by Applicant(s) that such previously lodged rejection is moot based on remarks and/or amendments presented herein relative to that independent claim.

and credentials cache information within the network server to facilitate the secure communication, wherein the authentication information is erased and the credentials cache information is destroyed after the utilizing; receiving at least one command from the client; initiating one or more remote execution processes for processing the at least one command; transmitting the at least one command to one or more of the hosts via the one or more remote execution processes; obtaining, from the one or more remote execution processes, data associated with the one or more hosts executing the at least one command; formatting the data; and sending the formatted data to the client. (Emphasis added.)

Claim 1 clearly calls for providing commands from a client to a plurality of hosts by way of a network server. Thus, the inter-relationship of three basic entities are being claimed, namely the inter-relationship amongst: (1) a client; (2) a network server; and (3) a plurality of hosts. A host, as generally understood in the computer arts, is a server-computer. This architecture is not shown in Wu. Wu shows a client (Fig. 1, remote computer 135) and a server (Fig. 1, computer 101) but does not show a plurality of hosts, or even a single host, connected from server-computer 101. In addition to this fundamental architectural difference between Wu and Applicant's claims there are other fundamental differences between Wu and Applicant's invention relating at least to credentials destruction, all of which shall be elaborated-upon below.

The Office Action, page 5, attempts to read various passages in Wu on various claim elements of claim 1. For example, the section in Wu starting at column 4, line 62 and ending at column 8, line 44 is cited, amongst other sections, against multiple claim elements. Applicant initially refers to this section to show deficiencies in Wu. In column 5, lines 48-52, it says:

"Each system entry service 107 generally includes a method that provides the necessary processing to establish a connection over the network 139, telecommunication lines, or the like between the user's computer 135 or other device, and the computer 101." (Emphasis added.)

This quoted passage in Wu clearly sets forth computer 135 as the "user's computer" which therefore must be the "client" in network 139. Establishing computer 135 as the client therefore

establishes computer 101 in network 139 as its "server" in the client-server network. As shown in Figure 1, within computer 101 is various software functionality, operating internally to computer 101. Contrary to the position taken in the Office Action, none of this functionality can reasonably be relied upon as being the "various remote host computers (i.e., database, applications servers)" to which the Office Action refers multiple times, at least on page 5 thereof, (emphasis added).

Applicant conducted a word search on Wu, searching for "database", and the only occurrence in Wu of that term appears in column 18, line 7, where configuration file 127 is characterized as a database. The configuration file 127 "allows multiple different ones of a selected account management service type (account, session, password, or authentication) to be dynamically associated with a given system entry service 107." This is clearly an internal function to computer 101, a function being carried out within memory 103 within computer 101 for the purpose of facilitating operation of computer 101, and has absolutely no relationship whatsoever to a (non-existent) host remote from computer 101. Therefore "database" in Wu does not refer to remote host computers. And that is the only reference to the term "database" in Wu.

Furthermore, the other term referred to in the Office Action, "application server" or "applications servers" does not exist in Wu. The term "application" appears only in connection with "application programmers interface" and is therefore does not support the "various remote host computers" position taken in Office Action. The term "server" does not even appear in Wu. The term "service" appears in Wu, but only in connection with computer 101 internal software service functionality which cannot be reasonably construed to represent a remote server computer or host. Therefore, non-existent "applications servers" is conjured-up in Wu and

certainly does not refer to remote host computers. It is respectfully submitted that the Office Action is erroneous in its characterization of the existence of remote host computers in Wu.

By contrast, refer to Applicant's Fig. 1 or Fig. 3, each of which represents a system or network which implements Applicant's present invention. In Applicant's Fig. 1 or Fig. 3, client 200 is connected via Internet 250 to network server 300 which, in turn, is connected to destination server 500 (host) via Internet 450. Clearly, three separate entities (client, network server, destination server) are networked together in this depiction of Applicant's invention and are not what the Office Action is alleging is shown in Wu.

With this review of the differences between Applicant's and Wu's disclosure in mind, consider the recitations of claim 1.

- Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicant's method: "method for providing secure communication of commands from a client to a plurality of hosts via a network server" as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) because it does not show a plurality of hosts (or even one host) connected from its network server.
- Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicant's utilizing step: "utilizing authentication information and credentials cache information within the network server to facilitate the secure communication ..." as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) because the communication is from the client to the hosts and Wu does not show any hosts.
- Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicant's initiating step: "initiating one or more remote execution processes for processing the at least one command" as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) because it does not disclose "remote

execution processes” since there are no remote hosts (servers) for which such processes would be needed.

- Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicants’ transmitting step: “transmitting the at least one command to one or more of the hosts via the one or more remote execution processes” as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) at least because it does not show one or more hosts, and it does not disclose “remote execution processes” since there are no remote hosts (servers) for which such processes would be needed.
- Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicants’ obtaining step: “obtaining, from the one or more remote execution processes, data associated with the one or more hosts executing the at least one command” as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) at least because it does not show data associated with one or more hosts since it does not show any hosts, and it does not obtain anything from remote execution processes if those processes do not exist because there is no need for them when there are no remote hosts.
- Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicants’ formatting step: “formatting the data” as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) at least because Applicant’s recited data is associated with one or more hosts and Wu does not show any hosts.
- Finally, Wu does not disclose or suggest Applicants’ sending step: “sending the formatted data to the client” as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added) at least because Applicant’s recited data is associated with one or more hosts and Wu does not show any hosts.

MPEP § 2131 indicates that to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. In this instance, Wu does not teach every element of claim 1 and, as shown, does not teach almost all elements of claim 1. Accordingly the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn and the claim allowed. Claims 2-12 depend directly or indirectly from claim 1 and are allowable, at least for reasons based on their respective dependencies from an allowable base claim.

Independent claim 13 recites, interalia: "means for transmitting the commands to one or more of the hosts via the one or more remote execution processes" (emphasis added) and is allowable for the same reasons as, or similar reasons to, those given above.

Independent claim 14 recites, interalia: "instructions for transmitting the at least one message to one or more of the hosts via the one or more remote execution processes" (emphasis added) and is allowable for the same reasons as, or similar reasons to, those given above. Claims 15-25 depend directly or indirectly from claim 14 and are allowable, at least for reasons based on their respective dependencies from an allowable base claim.

Independent claim 26 recites, interalia: "a parallel execution utility configured to initiate one or more of a plurality of remote execution processes to process the messages from the clients, transmit the messages to one or more of the hosts via the one or more remote execution processes, obtain, from the one or more remote execution processes, data associated with the one or more hosts processing the messages, and provide the data to the service interface" (emphasis added) and is allowable for the same reasons as, or similar reasons to, those given above. Claims 27-37 depend directly or indirectly from claim 26 and are allowable, at least for reasons based on their respective dependencies from an allowable base claim.

Although not needed to overcome the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection based on Wu, Applicant points out that Wu's "removal of a user's credentials" occurs "during a single logout process." (Wu, column 4, lines 6-7). Therefore, only after the user is no longer interacting with the computer in Wu, that is when the user's credentials are removed. There is no discussion in Wu of removing a user's credentials while the user is continuing to use the computer system. But, by contrast, a user in Applicant's network/system maintains its interaction with the computer network after the user's authentication information is erased and after the credentials cache information is destroyed. This additional difference from Wu is also reflected in the claims.

For example, independent claim 26 recites, *inter alia*, "means for erasing the authentication information and for destroying the credentials cache information after each one of the transactions whereby the authentication information and credentials cache information are not stored in the server in-between the transactions". Therefore, in Applicant's claims, the system does not wait until logoff or until the user is finished using the system to erase authentication information or destroy the credentials cache. This security operation is performed AFTER EACH TRANSACTION. This is a markedly different operation from that being described in Wu, and is yet another reason why Applicant's claims are allowable over Wu.

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CONCLUSION

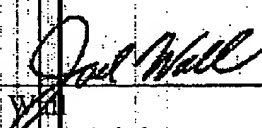
In view of the foregoing amendments to the specification, submission of terminal disclaimers herewith and accompanying remarks, Applicant respectfully requests the reconsideration of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 07-2347 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the telephone number provided below if he feels that a telephone conversation may serve to advance the prosecution of this application.

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